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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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ARMY NEWS.

FROM RICHMOND.

Goldsboro', July 5.—The State Journal has received the Richmond Whig of the 30th ult. The following dispatch is published:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 28, 1864.

To Secretary of War:—The enemy has been engaged to-day apparently strengthening his lines in front of Petersburg and advancing them at some points. His cavalry, after being repulsed at Staunton Bridge on the afternoon of the 26th, retired in the direction of Christiansville, where they encamped that night. The next morning they continued their march towards Laurenceville, by way of Brentville, and part encamped last night eight miles Northwest of the former place. They appear to be making their way back to the main body of the army.

(Signed)

R. E. LEE.

The Whig states that the fight at the bridge took place on the 25th ult., Saturday afternoon. Between four and five o'clock the enemy came in view and approached towards the bridge. Our batteries on the South side of Staunton river opened briskly and checked their forward movement. The Yankees placed a battery in position and returned the fire. Half an hour later the enemy sent forward a line of skirmishers, who opened a brisk fire on our gunners, but without effect. The Yankees dismounted and charged our rifle pits vigorously. They were received with a volley and recoiled, which broke their rear ranks. In the course of two hours they made three other charges, each of which was handsomely repulsed by our small force. The Yankees becoming finally convinced that they could not take our breastworks, though defended by raw militia, made no further assault. Early Sunday morning the enemy began to leave. Between ten and eleven o'clock, Gen. W. H. F. Lee's cavalry passed the bridge in pursuit. Our loss was six wounded mortally. The enemy's loss was not known. In Staunton valley the enemy did little injury to the crops, expecting to reap them themselves. Many cases of robbery and outrage happened.

It is stated that Captain J. H. Maury has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad Richmond.

Greenbacks are quoted five to one of gold in Alexandria.

Heavy firing was heard below Chaffin's Bluff Wednesday afternoon.

The Petersburg Express of Wednesday says Grant's extreme left is said to rest nearly to Reams' station. It was reported that Grant is fortifying and felling trees for the purpose, it is supposed, of protecting his line. An impenetrable abatis has been erected on the right of Grant. It is reported that Grant was also engaged yesterday felling trees on the banks of the Appomattox and erecting batteries.

PETERSBURG, June 29.—Prisoners brought in to-day report that a portion of our cavalry engaged the front of Wilson's force in Dinwiddie C. H. yesterday. In the engagement the enemy's loss was some forty wounded.

It is supposed, from Gen. Lee's statement, to be a Confederate success. It is also said that parts of Wilson's force was at Laurenceville last night trying to move towards the Weldon road.

A cavalry fight took place to-day at Reams' Station. The result is not known. The situation in front remains unaltered.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY—ATTACK ON GENERAL CLEBURNE'S LINE—CONTINUED SKIRMISHING—YANKEE ARMY MUCH DISPIRITED.

MARIETTA, July 2.—By a kind of tacit agreement, there has been very little of musketry firing between the two armies for the past two days. Yesterday evening the enemy attempted to take a battery from General Cleburne's line, supposed with the intention of concentrating for some demonstration. Our artillery opened upon them. The enemy responded vigorously. Constant shelling with slight in-

termission has been kept up along the whole line up to six o'clock this morning.

LATER.—MARIETTA, July 2.—Nothing new beyond the usual skirmishing has occurred to-day.

A sergeant and two privates came in this morning from the Yankee lines. Their terms of service had expired, but, owing to military necessity, they were not permitted to leave. They represent the Yankee army as being much dispirited and averse to prolonging hostilities. Many men whose terms expire in August were determined not to fight.

YANKEE NEWS.

MARIETTA, July 2.—Late Cincinnati papers received say that during the late skirmishing on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th their loss has been four thousand five hundred men, as shown by the official and medical records.

The Chattanooga Gazette, of the 29th, contains a dispatch from Gen. Sherman. Stanton's dispatch to Dix, 28th, says a dispatch from Gen. Sherman, received this morning, reports: "Yesterday we made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's position, and lost between two and three hundred men. Our loss was particularly heavy in officers. General Parker is reported mortally wounded, Col. Dan. McCook, commanding a brigade, and Col. Rice, of the 59th Ohio, were very seriously wounded. Cols. Crankin, of the 40th, and Augustine, of the 55th Illinois, were killed. We took a few prisoners, but do not suppose that we inflicted a heavy loss, as the enemy kept behind his fortifications."

ATLANTA, July 2.—The Louisville Journal, of the 25th, has been received. The news is mostly anticipated.

Guerrilla operations continue in Western Kentucky. A fight with the Yankee troops occurred near Uniontown. Another party demanded the surrender of Owensboro', but retired after occupying Cleverport and Hawesville.

The Washington Star of the 24th ult., says: "Grant's works command Petersburg and the rail road through Petersburg, and stop all continuous communication between Richmond and the South. So long as Grant elects he can hold the enemy in front by threat and move South with twenty day's rations. Lee must follow or risk a heavy engagement on unfortified ground."

Secretary Dana, who arrived from Grant's headquarters, says the Federal entire loss in recent engagements was over ten thousand.

A correspondent of the Chattanooga Gazette says: "On the 20th a rebel force cut the rail road above Titon, and burned two trains heavily freighted with supplies. The travel on the trains was very dangerous in consequence of frequent ambushes."

On one train four hundred men were captured.

One hundred vessels and a large quantity of Government freight were collected above Harpeth Shoals on the Cumberland river. No more boats were able to ascend the Cumberland river, the Government being unable to furnish couriers to convey information against the guerrillas.

The Sandusky Register of the 23d ult. states that the rebel Gen. Archer has been transferred from Johnson's Island to Washington, and will be sent to General Foster to be placed under rebel fire in retaliation for the treatment of the Union Generals at Charleston.

In a debate in the Yankee House of Representatives on the 25th ult., on the repeal of the commutation clause of the Draft law, Schenck, of Ohio, supported Secretary Chase. "The rebellion," he said, "must be put down, if not now, hereafter, if not in ten years, in twenty years. If peace could be made to-day every sensible man knows it could not last sixty days. If we recognize the Southern Confederacy as a distinct nation, with its border from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, we may expect war, murder and everything else."

Daly, of New York, was opposed to the repeal of the commutation clause.

Garfield said if the commutation clause was retained their armies would not be adequately fed and the rebellion would not be put down during this term of Congress, nor under this administration.

Mallory, of Kentucky, made a speech against the policy of resorting to conscription, and said it was the worst policy the Government could adopt.

New York, June 28.—Gold opened at two hundred and fifteen and declined to two hundred and fourteen. It again advanced and closed at two hundred and twenty-one and a half.

"Oh, that my father was seized with a remittent fever!" sighed a young spendthrift at college.

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH DAY.

Since our last report, says the Charleston Courier, operations have been unusually active.

On Friday night a considerable force of the enemy, under the command of Col. Heiner, of the 103d New York regiment, crossed over from Dixon's Island to the South end or Peninsula portion of James' Island, at Legare's Farm. About four o'clock, Saturday morning, they attacked our picket guard, composed of Blake's Battery, 1st S. C. Artillery, and a detachment of the Palmetto Siege Train, stationed at River's Causeway. Our men were posted behind a small infantry breastwork. A sharp fight with musketry and artillery ensued, lasting about an hour and a half; the enemy's first advance being repulsed with considerable loss. Prisoners taken since the engagement report a loss of ninety-six men killed and wounded from the fire of Blake's guns. Out of three hundred and fifty men of the 103d New York, only two hundred and fifty answered to their names after the action.

After the repulse of the enemy, their officers, with great labor, cursing and threatening, induced the men to renew the attack. They were again handsomely received by Blake's Battery, and allowed to approach within thirty steps of our men, before falling back. Two of our guns and some ten or fifteen men in front, fell into the hands of the enemy. We brought off some three or four prisoners. Our loss was slight. Two wounded men were brought in, one struck in the hip and the other in the chest, the latter passing through the body.

General Tallefero, who commands our forces on James Island, speaks in high praise of the gallantry of our men, and the firmness with which they stood by their guns until overpowered by superior numbers.

The enemy, on getting possession of the post, immediately commenced intrenching. They were also reported to be receiving reinforcements.

Prisoners say that Foster has about four thousand troops on Folly Island. The enemy's flank and rear protected by a monitor and two gunboats in Stono river.

A despatch dated Saturday, 5 o'clock, P. M., says: "The enemy are at a stand, extending from Grinnall's along the causeway, and number, say 3000. No fighting since this morning."

"A column is advancing up the Stono on John's Island where General Robertson commands."

About daylight, Sunday morning, another expedition of the enemy in barges, commanded by Col. Hoge, made an attack on Fort Johnson, and were brilliantly repulsed by the garrison, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Yates, 1st S. C. Artillery.

The following official dispatches were received:

SUNDAY, July 3, 1864.

The enemy assaulted Fort Johnson in barges at dawn, but were handsomely repulsed by the garrison under Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Yates. Several Yankees were killed and wounded. Over 100 prisoners were taken.

H. W. FEILLEN,

Assistant Adjutant General.

ROYAL'S HOUSE.

James' Island, A. M., July 3, 1864.

CAPT. FIELDING, A. A. G.—In the absence of Col. Black I have the honor to forward the following report of Lieut. Col. Yates: * * *

The commander of the expedition, Col. Hoge, 53d Pennsylvania Regiment, says the expedition was about 500 or 600 strong, but the Adjutant, who is mortally wounded, says they were 1000 strong. His statement is credited by most of the prisoners. I have the honor to report the capture of 140 prisoners, including five commissioned officers, and some wounded, also five barges, 114 stand of small arms, with accoutrements. Enemy's loss in killed and wounded cannot be estimated, as most of the wounded were taken off. We will be able to tell better at low tide. Our loss very small. The enemy's expedition was composed of men of the army. They advanced in two columns of barges, about twenty-eight in number—one column around Gregg and ore down Schooner Creek. As far as ascertained they numbered one (1000) thousand strong. The expedition was formed at South end Morris' Island. The prisoners have left for Charleston. The enemy brought implements for intrenching and also rations.

(Signed)

J. R. PRINGLE,

Lieut. and Assistant Inspector General.

Official: CHAS. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. G.

The prisoners arrived in the city at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, and were lodged in jail. They all, with the exception of Col. Hoge, the commander of the expedition and

one private, belong to the Fifty-second Pennsylvania. Among them were the following officers:

Col. Henry M. Hoyt, Capt. T. B. Camp, 1st Lt. T. E. Evans, 1st Lt. James G. Stevens, 1st Lt. John B. Cunningham, wounded in the face; 1st Lt. S. A. Bunyons, Acting Adjutant, mortally wounded; Sergt. Geo. Scott, mortally wounded.

The following were also received at the Yankee hospital:

Privates T. Lits, wounded in thigh; I. Needly, hand and breast; T. J. Jenkins, mortally; John F. Miller, back; S. Reid, knee; H. C. Petit, ankle and leg.

Our own loss was one killed five, wounded two supposed mortally. The following is the official list of casualties:

Fort Johnson, July 3, 1864.

List of killed and wounded in the attack on Fort Johnson Sunday morning:

Field and Staff—Lieutenant Colonel Jos. A. Yates, slight in hand. Surgeon Jos. McCauley, hurt in the ankle by a fall from his horse in the marsh near Battery Simkins.

Private Woodward, 1st S. C. Artillery, Company E, killed; Sergeant B. Stubblefield, Company E, 1st S. C. Artillery, wounded in the abdomen, dangerously; Private Brown, wounded in the abdomen, mortally; Private A. L. Kesaw, wounded in the thigh, bone shattered, dangerously.

J. GLOVER,

Acting Assistant Surgeon Post.

Some twenty dead bodies of the enemy are reported to have been found in the marsh near Fort Johnson.

About nine o'clock Sunday morning a boat of the enemy landed at White Point, John's Island, and made feeble demonstration on General Robertson's lines. They were easily driven off. During Sunday the enemy's gunboats and two Monitors in Stono, kept up a heavy fire on Battery Pringle and Secessionville. We have not learned the result.

A virgorous fire has also been kept up in the city. Sixty-three shots were fired from Friday evening up to six o'clock Sunday afternoon. One Monitor left the fleet inside the bar and steamed round to Stono.

It was reported Sunday evening that the enemy had retreated from Legare's farm, and that our former picket line had been re-established. No such information had been received at Headquarters up to a late hour last night.

Passengers by the Savannah train yesterday report a demonstration made on the rail road near Percatigo. No official information was received and the report is believed to be without foundation.

Heavy firing was still going on in the direction of Stono at the hour of closing our report.

THE PALMERSTON MINISTRY IN DANGER.

A telegram announces that on the 1st of June in a full house of Parliament, the Government was defeated on a motion by a majority of ten. As this vote preceded the Lindsay motion but two days, it is more than likely that Palmerston may resign ere that he put to vote in the House. It will be borne in mind that Mr. Lindsay demands that the Queen shall take out of the hands of her ministry the recognition of the Davis Government. Lindsay's motion will be supported by all the Derbyites, and the blockade-running interests represented in Parliament, and as Palmerston must anticipate a defeat in this, it may be that he will resign as a result of the vote mentioned above. We await with anxiety the upshot of this affair, fraught as it is, with deep interest to this country.—Yankee Paper.

Gen. Johnston has issued a strict order in which he forbids all subordinate commanders to give any data to reporters and correspondents. A staff will visit the correspondents and inform them that if they do not desist from giving exaggerated accounts of small affairs, or the details of operations, they will be excluded from the lines, if non-combatants.

The Memphis Appeal considers this order right and proper, and sees in it besides, a valuable auxiliary to the editorial fraternity, in saving to it time now lost in perusing and sifting long-winded communications.

The London Times, in an editorial, says that in the debate in Parliament, the foreign enlistment matter has been exaggerated. England cannot, under the circumstances, make it a *casus belli*, if emigration ends in enlistment afterwards. Its event is beyond Government control.

Mass meetings are being held in New York and other cities, to impress upon the Chicago Convention that the people are in favor of peace.